

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. O. KYTE, Agent.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires of the "Chief Executive," that "he shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient."

The period since your adjournment has been crowded with so many important events, affecting materially our national interests, as well as those of the Commonwealth, that a communication touching some of those matters which have affected the state of the Commonwealth, is recognized as a requirement of the Constitution.

As a people, we have reason to be thankful to a just Providence for the series of almost unbroken successes which have crowned the arms of our Government in the struggle against rebellion.

Much as we may deplore the occasion of this rebellion, and the necessity which it imposes for the sacrifice of so much valuable life of our people, yet it is a source of gratulation to ourselves, and a cause of gratitude to HIM, that such uniform and great successes have been achieved by the armies of the Union. We, of Kentucky, have especial reason to rejoice at the results of Maj. Gen. Sherman's unparalleled successes—during the period of your recess—terminating in the capture of Savannah. History will give him rank with the first captains of any age. By his successes, up to the fall of Atlanta, the enemy, who so persistently threatened our security as a State, was driven from us. And when he took his eagle flight across the State of Georgia, he left that grand old warrior, the invincible Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, to perfect the security which he had given. Most grandly has Maj. Gen. Thomas achieved our security by the destruction of the rebel army under Gen. Hood—a victory more complete and full of hopeful assurance than any which has crowned our arms during the war.

Words are inadequate to give expression to the flow of profound gratitude which the Kentucky heart yields to the invincible hero, Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and his heroic command. By his glorious success, the red wave has been beaten back from our bosom, and the cause of the Union is high advanced. Our eastern border, we trust, has been secured by the successful and destructive raid of Maj. Gen. Stoneman, and his successes against the forces of Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, which constantly menaced us from that direction. We, therefore, so far as invading armies have threatened, are at this time hopefully relieved from their menaces.

This national aspect of these successes, great as they are, it is not my purpose to estimate in this communication, only to state their bearing upon "the state of the Commonwealth," is the purpose of notice in this special communication.

Soon after your adjournment, the public mind became much disturbed and disquieted by the enrollment of the negroes, preparatory for draft. Fearing some untimely outbreak, or unlawful resistance to the execution of the law, I issued a proclamation on the 16th day of March, to allay undue excitement and prevent unlawful acts.

To still further secure the peace, order, and quiet of Kentucky, and to obtain for our citizens a fair and just administration of the law, and secure them against the unlawful and offensive courses pursued by persons professing to act by authority, who were forcibly taking slaves, and recruiting for camps in Tennessee, as well as in Kentucky, and to have a stop put to an extensive recruiting brokerage for other States, I went in person to Washington to confer with the President and Secretary of War upon some plan by which these objects could be effected.

The State of Kentucky, being the frontier of loyalty, had been swept over by rebel armies and by our own armies; had been subjected to formidable rebel raids, and continued depredations by guerrillas. Our fields had been devastated by the sweep of armies, and homes desolated by rebel raids and guerrilla depredations, to such an extent that a large portion of our productive labor had been driven from the State, and the arm of industry was greatly paralyzed by the destruction which menaced its labors, and the want of security in the enjoyment of its fruits.

The slave labor was therefore an important item to be secured against destruction, beyond what might be taken in a lawful way, and by proper means and agencies.

It was agreed that when any county filled its quota, in any way, no further recruiting of negroes should be permitted in such county—except in such cases as where the master and slave both concurred in the application for enlistment. When the draft was necessary to fill the quota, all, of course, subject to draft, had to take their chances of such involuntary service. It was agreed that all recruiting should be strictly limited to the regularly appointed officers for that service; and that those engaged without authority, or in the offensive and unlawful modes of sending out bodies of troops to gather up negroes by force and otherwise, and put them in camps, should be arrested and summarily punished. It was further agreed, that all negroes recruited by enlistment or draft should be removed to camps outside of the State, for organization and instruction. This was to prevent the entire demoralization and destruction of what should be left of that class of labor. These points being agreed, Brigadier General (since Brevet Major General) Burbridge, then in command of the Military District of Kentucky, was selected, and charged with carrying out these agreed points. I assured the President that the people of Kentucky were a law-abiding people, and though opposed to the policy of placing the negro in the ranks of the soldier, yet, if the law were executed as agreed, I would pledge our people to a peaceful and loyal obedience to the law.

It was not contemplated by me that this was to save slavery in Kentucky, nor did any such idea occur to the President. It was not sought thereby either to perpetuate slavery, or to exterminate it; but solely with the view of protecting the interests of a loyal people, by securing them exemption from unlawful and offensive courses; from insults and unnecessary injuries; the State from the loss of its proper credits, and the country from the unnecessary destruction of a large amount of productive labor.

Having uniformly held and continuously announced the conviction, from the commencement of rebellion, that secession was the worst form of abolition; that it would

abolish slavery in blood, it never entered my mind that anything I might do to relieve my people from suffering on account of it, could either prevent or stay the hand of rebellion from working its destruction. The object of this arrangement was to benefit and protect the loyal white man, and prevent him being subjected to wanton and uncalled-for injury and unprovoked insult and outrage, by lawless acts, on account of the negro.

Had these arrangements been carried out, a very different state of feeling would have existed in Kentucky. But, instead of carrying them out, the most offensive and injurious modes were adopted to violate them, by him who was selected and charged with their fulfillment.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

In giving you information in relation to the manner in which the military affairs have been conducted in Kentucky, it is an unpleasant duty to be constrained to say, that wanton oppression of citizens, fraud, corruption, and imbecility, have too frequently characterized the military career of some officers in Kentucky during the time since your adjournment.

In Western Kentucky, Brigadier General E. A. Paine, confederated with other officers and some citizens, ran a career of shameful criminality. Though brief, it was terrible. Hearing that wrongs were being perpetrated in that section, but that the citizens were afraid to speak out and make them known, I sent Lieut. Col. J. J. Craddock, of the "Capital Guards," to Paducah, to inquire into and report to me the facts. Upon getting this report, I preferred charges against General Paine and others to the President of the United States. By order of Lieutenant General Grant, General Paine was promptly relieved by General Meredith, whose soldierly bearing and just administration have given peace and confidence in that section.

A commission composed of Brig. Gen. S. S. Fry and Col. J. M. Brown, 45th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, was appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. Paine, &c. I send with this communication a copy of their report, with my letter to the President, and also letter of the 3d of September, touching other subjects.

The Commandant of the District of Kentucky established a system of trade permits in violation of law and to the detriment of the public interests.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the law, had fixed regulations; the military, without law, and in violation of law, assumed to organize Boards of Trade, who, for certain fees, were to pass upon and determine who should buy and sell, not only in the ordinary course of trade, but for family supplies. As administered in Kentucky, it was a most shameful and corrupt system of partisan political corruption and oppression. This machinery of fraud and corrupt oppression is still retained, and the facts, showing its corrupt use, should be collected and presented, by authority of the Legislature of Kentucky, to the national authorities, in such form as to secure the abolition and future prohibition of all such interferences with the lawful and necessary trade of this country.

An attempt was also made, under the cover of these military trade regulations through the Commissary Department, to perpetrate a most extensive swindle upon the farmers of Kentucky in the purchase of their hog crop. Under the trade orders noons could ship or drive to market without a permit; and all were prohibited from shipping across the Ohio river, thus closing the Cincinnati and other markets to our farmers. The buyers and packers at Louisville and elsewhere were warned off under threats of arrest and confiscation, &c. Agents, who were assigned to this wholesale swindle, went actively to work, notifying the farmers that the Government had determined to take their hogs, and had fixed the price which they must take—a price greatly below the market value. To have a stop put to this swindle, which was being carried on through the Commissary Department, under the patronage of the Commandant of the District of Kentucky, I sent a communication to the President, borne by reliable messengers, to explain the details of the matter of my letter.

The hog swindle was promptly ended, but not until the farmers had sustained losses to at least \$300,000, yet in time to save them the loss of over one million dollars. I suggest that it is due to the honest farmers of the State that you collate, or provide for so doing, the facts bearing upon this attempted and partially executed fraud, and present them also in connection with the "military trade regulations."

The greatest matter of military outrage has been, and yet is, the arrest, imprisonment and banishment of loyal citizens without a hearing, and without even a knowledge of the charges against them. There have been a number of this class of arrests, merely for partisan political vengeance, and to force them to pay heavy sums to purchase their liberation. How the apople, so infamously extorted, are divided, has not transpired to the public information. For partisan political ends Gen. John B. Huston was arrested at midnight, preceding the election, and hurried off under circumstances of shameful aggravation. He was, however, released in a few days; but that does not atone for the criminality of his malicious arrest and false imprisonment. The battle-scarred veteran, Col. Frank Wolford, whose name and loyal fame is a part of his country's jeweled memories, and whose arrest, for political vengeance, should put a nation's cheek to the blush, is yet held in duress vile, without a hearing and without an accusation, so far as he or his friends can ascertain.

Lieutenant Governor Jacob, whose yet unhealed wounds received in battle for his country, was victimized to partisan and personal vengeance, and hurried, without a hearing and without any known accusation, through the rebel lines into Virginia. This indecent and guilty haste with which he was hurried off and through the lines, stamps the personal malignity of the deed with the infamy of conscious criminality. Other cases might be mentioned, but these are selected, because they are known to the whole country; they are a part of the glorious history of loyal heroism, and their accusers shrink from the light of investigation, but cannot escape the scourging judgment of an outraged people.

The military authorities are as much bound to observe the laws as the civil. Though the law governing the action of the military may, and does often and materially differ from that which controls the action of the civil, yet the law applicable to each is alike binding on each. Although the facts which constitute reasonable and probable cause for the arrest and imprisonment of a citizen by the military are different from and far more extensive than for civil arrests, yet the rules of law are the same in the application of the facts.

By the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, entitled "An act relating to habeas

corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," the mode of proceeding, when non-combatants and others have been arrested, is fixed. This law, which was intended to limit the action of military commanders in the various localities, and give some assurance of ultimate justice to the citizen, has been wholly and utterly set at defiance by Brevet Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, in the instances of Col. Wolford and Lieut. Gov. Jacob and others. Nay, further: the action in the case of Lieut. Gov. Jacob is in defiance of Federal and State Constitutions and laws; in defiance of the laws of humanity and liberty; dishonors the cause of our country, and degrades the military rank to the infamous uses of partisan and personal vengeance.

While I would have the officers and soldiers, who battle for the Union, secured and protected in the full and complete exercise of every power and right which pertains to their position, and which, even remotely, may be required to aid in the great cause of our national defense; yet such iniquities as have been wantonly and repeatedly inflicted upon the loyal citizens of Kentucky should be met by such legislation as will insure the just punishment of the offender and the ultimate redress of the wrong to the injured parties.

I recommend that the limitation to actions for malicious arrest and false imprisonment, when made upon other than civil process, be repealed or so modified as not to begin to run until one year after the rebellion shall be suppressed and the civil authority of the National Government shall be restored over the revolted districts.

I would further suggest the amendment of our penal code, so as to punish as a felony or high misdemeanor the offense of causing or procuring the arrest and imprisonment of loyal citizens not on civil process, without any reasonable or probable cause. The wanton and malicious deprivation of the liberty of loyal citizens, without any reasonable or probable cause, is a crime of so grave a nature, that no penalty less than felony and confinement in the penitentiary can adequately express the just sense of horror and indignation which a free people must feel toward such criminality.

It cannot be said that such laws would interfere with putting down rebellion; unless it can be shown that the arrest and imprisonment of loyal citizens, without any reasonable and probable cause, will aid in putting down the rebellion.

The honest and faithful officer will be protected by the law; only the faithless and corrupt will be reached by it. Officers, either civil or military, who cannot discharge the duties of their office without perverting its powers to malicious and unreasonable abuses, are ever a dead weight upon any service; and the law which seizes upon and punishes such, subverts the interests of society and the cause of humanity.

Accompanying this communication will be found telegrams, letters, &c., growing out of the arrests of Huston, Jacob, Wolford, &c.

On the night of the 24th day of November, 1864, a fire destroyed the machine and work-shops in the penitentiary. The loss of property to the keeper was heavy as well as to the State. The prison inspectors examined into the evidences, made report, a copy of which will be laid before you, which exonerates the keeper and officers from all blame, and attaches the accident to the insufficiency and insecurity of the buildings. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund directed the keeper to have as architect to prepare plans, drawings, and estimates for such buildings as are needed and required to give the necessary utility and security in future. The plans and estimates have been submitted to the Board, and have been approved by them, and are recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

The losses sustained by the accidental burning of public buildings, usually if not universally, has foundation in the false economy which withholds the means necessary to make permanent and secure buildings.

The experience of another year has fully demonstrated the utter impracticability of our militia system. With the most untiring efforts to get up an organization under the law we have been able to accomplish so little, that the whole system must be regarded as a failure. I recommend that you adopt such amendments as will make it practical, and enable your officers to put it in operation; or repeal the entire law, and not let the people be longer deceived with the false idea that they have a militia system. With an effective militia law, under which the militia could be organized throughout the State, and such portions of them armed and called into service as exigencies might require, the predatory warfare which has so harassed our people could have been effectually ended. The Inspector General will submit to you, through the proper committee, a plan which further experience and examination of the laws of other States suggests as the most effective and practical.

Until the raid of Morgan, in June last, demonstrated the insufficiency of the troops then in Kentucky for protection, no effort to raise the forces authorized by act approved February 20th, 1864, was made. After that raid, with the approval of the Federal authorities, three battalions were ordered to be raised for six months' service: one for Eastern Kentucky, one for Western Kentucky, and one for Central Kentucky; each battalion to consist of not less than six nor more than eight companies. A portion of such has been raised, and they have done most efficient service.

Since the return and muster out of a number of our veteran soldiers, quite a number of companies have been authorized to be formed of such for twelve months' service for self-protection, and for the better and more effective defense against guerrillas. It is believed that a sufficient number of those veterans will form companies to make up the number authorized by the law, and that they will give ample and sure protection in the future. The raising of these forces was for a time suspended to avoid having a collision forced upon the State by the Commandant of the District of Kentucky. The orders and other documents relating to such interference will accompany this communication.

From the enrollment of the persons subject to military duty, under the acts of Congress, in Kentucky, a statement of which has been furnished to the Adjutant General by the A. P. M. General of Kentucky, I am enabled to present the following statistics:

Statement showing the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the State of Kentucky, by Districts.

Congressional Dis.	Whites.	Negroes.	Total.
First District.....	12,259	1,977	14,156
Second District.....	14,289	3,208	17,557
Third District.....	11,451	3,256	14,707
Fourth District.....	12,138	3,845	15,983
Fifth District.....	17,109	11,836	28,945
Sixth District.....	11,836	4,839	16,675
Seventh District.....	11,129	4,839	15,968
Eighth District.....	11,268	1,474	12,742
Ninth District.....	11,341	1,494	12,835
Total.....	113,410	20,083	133,493

The two districts from which the enrollment of the negroes has not been returned will probably add 5,000 "colored" to the enrollment. This will give an aggregate of white and "colored" of 138,493. From this number will have to be deducted those who are exempted from service, which will be quite a large percentage.

The muster rolls now on file in the Adjutant General's office show the following results:

Statement of the number of volunteers furnished to the United States Army from beginning of the war to December 31st, 1864.

WHITE VOLUNTEERS.		
3 years.....	39,645	
1 year.....	18,085	
9 months.....	620	
VESPERANS.....		3,057
3 years.....	14,918	
1 year.....	76,335	
Total.....	76,335	

If the rule heretofore applied in equalizing the quotas of States be applied to the "colored" troops furnished by this State, we will largely exceed all calls, and be exempted from the next draft. The draft is for one year troops. The "colored" troops are in for three years. Whether reduced, therefore, to the three years' basis, or to one, each "colored" soldier will entitle the State to a credit of three upon the draft.

Muster rolls have been returned to the office of the Adjutant General for 14,918 "colored" troops mustered in from Kentucky. These should, according to the rule heretofore adopted and regarded by all as just, give to the State a credit on the draft for one year man, for 44,755. That the State should have credit for the forces furnished in proportion to the term of service as well as the number, is enforced by additional considerations. Three fifths of the negroes are estimated in fixing our representation in Congress. All are estimated on the enrollment. The effect is to increase our military assessment above our representative voice, to the extent of two fifths of the negroes enrolled, and at the same time, diminish the assessment of other States below their representative strength to the extent of two fifths of the negro enrollment added to us. We are not advised as to what rule will be applied, but shall insist upon that heretofore adopted and acted upon.

In addition to the 61,317 white soldiers, and 14,918 "colored" troops furnished by Kentucky, and for whom the muster rolls are on file, there are now raised (some having been mustered but no rolls yet returned) between one and two thousand recruits of white citizens, and at least five thousand negro or "colored" recruits. Moreover, thousands of our citizens have been, during the rebellion, in various parts of the State, actively employed as home guards, State guards, State forces, &c., in battling against a common foe, of whom no account is taken in estimating the effective force furnished by the State. These statistical facts sufficiently attest the active devotion of our people to the national cause.

I assumed the responsibility of appointing Mr. James P. Flint agent for the State, to visit the various camps in and out of the State, and procure a proper return of the "colored" troops enlisted from Kentucky. He has rendered very valuable services in getting up the proper returns so as to secure to the State the proper credits, and enable the citizen to prosecute his claim for the compensation secured by the act of Congress. Several thousands have been, through this agency, secured to the credit of the State that would otherwise have been lost. The agency was accepted upon the condition that he should look to the future action of the Legislature for compensation. I recommend suitable provisions be made for his remuneration.

There being no law authorizing the appointment or employment of agents upon the part of the State to visit the field and hospitals, and look into and provide for the wants and necessities of our sick and wounded soldiers, I have been compelled to draw upon the voluntary services of Doctor L. W. Scott, Surgeon General of the State, for such service; who, from time to time, with my authority, employed other surgeons to visit the field on occasions of battles being fought, and give attention to the wants of our wounded.

For the want of any appropriation to meet the expenses of agents, I have been compelled to draw upon the services of the Surgeon General to visit and look into the condition of our sick and wounded in the various hospitals in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. A copy of his report will be laid before you. It is recommended that some provisions be made by law for the employment of agents to attend to the wants of our sick and wounded. The small sums which I have had advanced from time to time, from a fund under my control, and expended for the benefit of our sick soldiers, through the Surgeon General, has done much good to cheer the hearts of these brave men.

Having in my message, at the commencement of your present session, urged provisions being made for the families of our indigent soldiers, I would not again recur to it during the present session, but for the fact that the omission to make such provision has been the occasion of bringing up to the ear of the Executive the wail of many stricken hearts suffering from want. In the absence of any appropriation for the relief of such, and not having private fortune sufficient to supply the many calls, I have been pained with the forced necessity of leaving unanswered many appeals for help, coming up from those whose husbands and fathers are battling for our security, or filling a soldier's grave. Those of us who are protected by the arm of the brave soldier and children perish for want of the necessities of life. Where the strong arm of support is withdrawn from the family for our defense, surely we should shelter them.

You will perceive, from the annual report of the Treasurer, that there is a large decrease in the receipts of the fiscal year, closing October 10th, 1864, as compared with this preceding year.

The exposed condition of the country, the great destruction and waste of property, the diminished valuation in the exposed districts, have reduced and will continue to diminish the sources of revenue, and makes it necessary that provision should be timely made to meet our liabilities by increasing the rate of taxation. We are now paying less than one third of one per cent. on taxable property. Were it increased to two-fifths or one-half of one per cent. it would not be burdensome, and would enable you to make provision for necessary agents and for the families of indigent soldiers.

Applications have been repeatedly made for the purchase of land-scrip, which was donated by Congress to found an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Kentucky. There being no law authorizing the sale, nothing could be done towards effecting a sale.

Under the resolution approved February 15th, 1864, directing the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into and report upon the education of Thos. S. Page, late Auditor of Public Accounts, A. H. Buckner, was appointed, and has discharged the duties prescribed, and filed his report, which is transmitted herewith.

I would call your attention to the report of the "inspectors and weighers" of tobacco at Louisville, and the suggestions made by them as to the amendment of the existing law. The report, together with an amended act drafted by them, are herewith transmitted for your consideration.

Notwithstanding the apprehensions of many that there would be an unlawful attempt by the military authorities to control the election of electors to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President of the United States, yet the election passed off with unusual quiet.

This present incumbent has been re-elected President by the legitimate voices of the people. He is as much the President of those who voted against him as those who voted for him; for his is the chosen President of the United States; and, as such, should receive the support of all in the discharge of his duties. Though a large majority of the people of Kentucky may differ with him as to some proposed measures of policy, and may use all lawful means to secure such measures as they approve, and prevent the adoption of such as they disapprove, yet when the question shall pass from a proposition to an adopted measure, their line of duty will be changed. To oppose the adoption of a measure of policy and to seek a change or modification of any measure in the proper spirit and through the appointed modes, is not only lawful, but the inalienable right of free men. To resist or obstruct the execution of an adopted measure, is factious and rebellious opposition to the Government. The good citizen will ever yield obedience to the adopted measures of government, however much he may have condemned their adoption. Opposition to a proposed measure and opposition to the execution of an adopted measure, are of widely different character. The one is the proper exercise of the legitimate right of the free American citizen; the other is the dangerous spirit of revolution. By yielding obedience and aiding to enforce the adopted measures of government, we neither abandon our private judgment and principles, nor surrender the right of seeking a change or modification of such measures in the mode and through the means appointed by law. Constitutional majorities must determine and fix policy, and loyal minorities must, as good citizens, support in good faith the adopted measures; but without forfeiting their right to correct or modify such measures in the forms secured by law. Decided as is the judgment of Kentucky against the policy of the National Government assuming to emancipate slaves within a loyal State, and against transferring local and domestic questions to national action, and so nationalizing sectionalism by amendments to the Constitution, yet if it be done as prescribed by the Constitution, none will more readily obey the law when so changed than the loyal people of Kentucky. To obey the existing laws is the duty of all. Obedience to existing laws does not imply that we were in favor of their adoption, but declares that we, as a law-abiding people, obey and enforce the laws as they exist, because we desire the protection and security of law.

We have steadily and firmly opposed all efforts, from every source, to make the negro an issue in our struggle to maintain our national life. To preserve the life of our Government against rebellion and fix its perpetuity—not to determine the status of the negro—has been the unyielding spirit and purpose of Kentucky loyalty. We have rejected the appeals of sectionalism from all directions, and firmly adhered to nationalism. We have avoided sectional ideas, because they war upon nationalism. Sectionalism, on the defensive, is ordinarily conservative; but when it assumes the offensive it is ever radical and destructive. Therefore, we would preserve our Constitution, if possible, from sectional defections. As easily may you constrain the motions of the globe, as contract the judgment of its inhabitants to move within a sectional cycle. Where sectionalism prevails, nationality necessarily perishes; where national ideas prevail, sectionalism is restrained within its own sphere—of home.

With these sentiments, which underlie the action of Kentuckians in this great struggle, to make subservience to partisan or sectional views a test of loyalty, is but the malice of little and narrow minds, incapable of taking a larger view of their country than that contained in a pocket-map. The truly loyal men differ as patriots, and statesmen, not as partisans. The good of country and the success of right principles of government is the controlling object of the truly loyal man. Self and party bounds the partisan's desires. With the patriot, devotion to country and support of its cause is the test of loyalty. With the partisan, subservience to party is the test of loyalty. The love of country in the patriot rises like our own proud eagle above the clouds, and bathes in the sunlight of truth and liberty; but the affections of the partisan, like the "mousing owl," seek night and darkness to cover their grovelling flight. How any man voted at our recent elections did not determine his true character, nor signify the degree of his patriotism; it only determined the character of his judgment upon measures of policy and as to men. None but the partisan seeks to make it a test of loyalty. The patriotic spurn such test as an insult to loyalty, and an outrage upon free government. He is unworthy of trust in any capacity who urges such tests.

Although the people of Kentucky, in this great national struggle against rebellion, have ever opposed making the status of the negro an object of struggle in this trial to preserve our national life, yet they are not so blinded in perception as not to see, nor so irrational in perception as not to accept the fact, as an existing fact, that rebellion has destroyed property in slaves. It exists in name to a limited extent, but not in interest. Under the stroke of rebellion, the roof-tree which sheltered it has been shivered to the roots. What remains of it to us, is, and must continue to be, not only effete, but burdensome. If left to our people to dispose of it, I have no doubt they will digest the wisest and best means of relieving themselves of it. Under our Constitution emancipation can only be voluntary, or with compensation, reserving the rights of creditors, and providing for the removal of the emancipated slaves. Emancipation, with compensation from the State, is unpracticable. The destruction of the value of that property alone creates the present necessity for increased taxation on other property. An amendment to the Constitution cannot be effected before 1870.

In the meantime, if our laws were so amended as to give slave owners the power to emancipate their slaves, and the right to retain them upon fair wages, say for ten years, securing the hire as a fund to colonize and settle the emancipated slaves, voluntary emancipation would become so general that, at the end of ten years, but little would be left of slavery to be adjusted by further action. This would avoid the injurious effects of a sudden breaking up and disruption of this entire labor system, and would give our people an opportunity to perfect, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, such plan of emancipation as would conserve the interests of the country and humanity.

As the time of removal is, within the control of the Legislature, limited only by a reasonable regard to the constitutional purpose of removal within a reasonable time, there is every assurance that, with proper facilities, as suggested in the present state of feeling amongst the slave-owners, voluntary emancipation would become general, and thus relieve the overtaxed mind and patience of our people from the outside pressure on account of the negro.

The negro has never stood in the way of Kentucky loyalty; and it is unfortunate for us that the loyalty of others should stumble over the negro and fall upon us. The ranks of our armies are filled with a full proportion of Kentucky slave-owners, while but a small percentage of those who joined rebellion from Kentucky had any interest in slaves. The statistics of rebellion, when collated will verify this fact. It was not on account of the negro that Kentuckians ran off into the rebel ranks, but from other promptings. The loyalty of Kentucky is based upon an immovable devotion to our free republican form of government and the paramount duty of preserving that government over an unbroken union.

With these suggestions for your patriotic consideration, and the assurance of my hearty co-operation in all measures you may adopt to conserve the interests and promote the welfare of our people, and to advance the cause of our country against rebellion, I close this communication, trusting that He who guided our fathers safely through our revolutionary struggle, and inspired them to shape for our inheritance the Government for which we are now battling, will guide you, and inspire your councils with like wisdom and patriotism.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

JAN. 4, 1865.

Note.—Since the Message went to press Col. Wolford has been released. T. E. B.

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As the time of removal is, within the control of the Legislature, limited only by a reasonable regard to the constitutional purpose of removal within a reasonable time, there is every assurance that, with proper facilities, as suggested in the present state of feeling amongst the slave-owners, voluntary emancipation would become general, and thus relieve the overtaxed mind and patience of our people from the outside pressure on account of the negro.

The negro has never stood in the way of Kentucky loyalty; and it is unfortunate for us that the loyalty of others should stumble over the negro and fall upon us. The ranks of our armies are filled with a full proportion of Kentucky slave-owners, while but a small percentage of those who joined rebellion from Kentucky had any interest in slaves. The statistics of rebellion, when collated will verify this fact. It was not on account of the negro that Kentuckians ran off into the rebel ranks, but from other promptings. The loyalty of Kentucky is based upon an immovable devotion to our free republican form of government and the paramount duty of preserving that government over an unbroken union.

With these suggestions for your patriotic consideration, and the assurance of my hearty co-operation in all measures you may adopt to conserve the interests and promote the welfare of our people, and to advance the cause of our country against rebellion, I close this communication, trusting that He who guided our fathers safely through our revolutionary struggle, and inspired them to shape for our inheritance the Government for which we are now battling, will guide you, and inspire your councils with like wisdom and patriotism.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

JAN. 4, 1865.

Note.—Since the Message went to press Col. Wolford has been released. T. E. B.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

MILES' SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR. THE best brand offered for sale in this market.

Persons wishing an extra article should buy some of it; it can be had every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

From Mr. Wm. Cleveland, who can be found with the wagon, on the streets, or at the old stand of A. Kahr. Such as are not acquainted with the brand are referred to A. G. Hodges, J. M. Hewitt, R. W. Blackburn, Mrs. A. Welch, Miss Sarah Bacon, Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, Sam'l Popper, L. B. Critcher, Lewis Weitzel, and others who have been using the flour. Those living in South Frankfort should send to the store for it.

Every pound warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the flour can be returned and the money will be refunded.

JOHN E. MILES, Agent.

December 30, 1864.

Western Presbyterian, DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STEPHEN YEAZES. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict adherence to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel. It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a column for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control if its contents. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

Terms—Three dollars a year, if

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

Union State Convention at Frankfort.

Pursuant to a call of the Union State Executive Committee of Kentucky, the Union men of the State met in Frankfort, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the political questions that now agitate and interest the loyal people of the State.

On motion of Doctor Theodore S. Bell, chairman of the State Union Executive Committee, the Convention was organized by electing Hon. TUCKER WOODSON, of Jessamine, as temporary President, and Jno. L. Scott, Esq., as temporary Secretary, and A. H. Ransom, of Kenton, assistant Secretary.

On further motion of Dr. Bell, the following persons were appointed a committee on permanent organization, viz:

- 1st District—T. J. Burchett.
- 2d District—Wm. R. Kinney.
- 3d District—Geo. D. Blakey.
- 4th District—James M. Fiddler.
- 5th District—Wm. P. Thomasson.
- 6th District—Dr. J. J. Bradford.
- 7th District—Capt. Wellington Harlan.
- 8th District—J. N. Cardwell.
- 9th District—Hon. Francis T. Hord.

On motion of Col. A. G. Hodges, General Thomas and Staff were invited to take seats in the Court House with the members of the Convention.

The committee on permanent organization, reported the following permanent officers of the Convention, which report was unanimously adopted, viz:

President—Hon. W. C. Goodloe, of Fayette.

Secretary—John L. Scott, of Franklin. Assistant Secretaries—A. G. Hodges, of Franklin; Joseph Odell, of Marion; J. W. Calvert, of Jefferson; G. W. Lewis, of Fayette; A. H. Ransom, of Kenton; William Crippenstabel, of Jefferson.

Capt. Seely and Hiram Shaw, were appointed a committee to conduct Judge Goodloe to the chair.

Judge Goodloe on taking the chair, made a short but brilliant and enthusiastic speech, explaining the object of the meeting.

Charles Eginton, of Clarke, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That four persons from the State at large, be named by the President of this Convention, and one from each Congressional District delegation, to be selected by the District Delegates, be appointed a committee on resolutions to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

The President and Convention thereupon appointed the following committee on resolutions, viz:

- STATE AT LARGE—Charles Eginton, of Clarke; Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Boyle; W. P. Thomasson, of Jefferson; R. K. Williams, of Graves.
- First District—Dr. W. T. Chiles.
- Second District—Ben. F. Bristow.
- Third District—Henry Lowry.
- Fourth District—Col. T. O. Shackelford.
- Fifth District—Dr. T. S. Bell.
- Sixth District—Harvey Myers.
- Seventh District—Col. John A. Prall.
- Eighth District—M. J. Cook.
- Ninth District—Geo. M. Thomas.

On motion of Gen. Green Clay Smith, the following persons were elected Vice Presidents of the Convention, viz:

- First District—J. D. Landrum.
- Second District—H. T. Birge.
- Third District—Jos. H. Glover.
- Fourth District—Jos. H. Hickman.
- Fifth District—Andrew J. Ballard.
- Sixth District—Dr. James Wilson.
- Seventh District—Judge Wm. J. Steel.
- Eighth District—M. J. Cook.
- Ninth District—John D. Mims.

On motion, Major General Stephen G. Burbridge and staff were invited to take seats with the delegates of the Convention. Sundry resolutions in relation to the present condition of public affairs in Kentucky were offered and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

On motion of Hon. F. T. Hord, the following persons were appointed a committee on the future organization of the Union party in the State, viz:

- Hon. F. T. Hord, E. W. Smith, B. F. Bristow, Geo. D. Blakey, Capt. Fiddler, B. F. Sanford, D. S. Goodloe, C. F. Burnam, T. C. Campbell, Tucker Woodson.

At this point in the proceedings an invitation was received from Hon. Harrison Taylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, inviting the Convention to adjourn to the Hall of Representatives during the continuance of the Convention, which invitation was accepted, and

On motion of Geo. M. Thomas, it was resolved that the Convention adjourn to meet in the Hall of Representatives at 3 o'clock this evening.

Dr. J. L. Smalley made a patriotic and thrilling speech.

EVENING SESSION

The Convention met at the Representative Hall at 3 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the following gentlemen were called upon and made speeches of great power and eloquence in favor of sustaining the Administration, and taking immediate steps to get rid of the institution of slavery in Kentucky, viz: Hon. F. T. Hord, Hon. G. Clay Smith, Hon. R. F. Baird, Hon. Green Adams, Hon. Wm. R. Kinney.

The committee on Future Organization, made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

The committee on Special Organization, respectfully report as the sense of this convention, that an Executive committee should be appointed, to whom shall be entrusted the general supervision of such matters as may be necessary for the proper organization of the Union party of Kentucky, the dissemination of correct political opinions among

the people, and so far as it can be honorably done, the promotion of the triumph of our cause and principles, and to this end they suggest that such committee be located at Lexington, Kentucky, and consist of the following gentlemen:

- Fayette—D. S. Goodloe, Hiram Shaw, Campbell—J. P. Jackson.
- Louisville—J. W. Calvert, Martin Bijur, Pulaski—Thos. Q. Morrow.
- Warren—Geo. D. Blakey.
- Jessamine—Tucker Woodson.
- Bracken—Dr. J. J. Bradford.

We further recommend that the Executive Committee appoint as speedily as possible, Congressional Committees, and County Committees, whose duty it shall be to promote a thorough organization of the party by districts, counties and precincts—vacancies shall be published from time to time as they may arise, from death, resignation or otherwise.

The State Executive Committee, are advised and instructed to nominate a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, and such other State offices (if any) which will have to be filled by election at the general election on the first Monday in August next.

The committee on resolutions, through Hon. Charles Eginton, Chairman, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That we still earnestly adhere to the principles of the Baltimore platform of June, 1864.

2. Resolved, That the November election has conclusively demonstrated the determination of the American people to maintain the integrity of the Union, and uphold the civil and military policy of the present National Administration, and, as the true test of loyalty, we pledge ourselves as Union men to sustain thoroughly the said policy, do all in our power to suppress the rebellion, and that this is the plain unmistakable duty of every loyal citizen, and all such are invited to co-operate with us.

3. Resolved, That the sagacity of President Lincoln in conceiving, and his heroic firmness in sustaining, wise measures for the maintenance and perpetuity of our Republic institutions entitle him to the gratitude and support of all loyal men of Kentucky and the nation.

4. Resolved, That we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of submitting a proposed amendment of the National Constitution abolishing and prohibiting slavery, throughout the domain of the United States, and that we invite the co-operation of the legislature of Kentucky in carrying forward this request.

5. Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the slave code of the State should be revised, repealed or modified, so as to be in accordance with the present status of affairs in Kentucky, so far as the State Constitution may permit.

6. Resolved, That we approve cordially of the most vigorous retaliatory warfare against all guerrillas, raiders, and predatory bands of assassins and robbers, who commit murderous ravages upon the people of this Commonwealth, and we fully endorse the action of the Federal military authorities in the discharge of these duties.

7. Resolved, That the steadfast loyalty of the mountain counties of Kentucky, and their unflinching sacrifices of life and property, in the cause of the Union entitle their citizens to a more efficient protection than they have yet received from the State or Federal Governments.

8. Resolved, That the recent brilliant achievements of the army and navy, entitle our brave soldiers and seamen to renewed favor and honor, and especially do we feel profoundly grateful for the happy deliverance which they have just given to Kentucky, in freeing her from the horrors of a ruthless Confederate invasion.

9. Resolved, That this Convention considers the appearance of Joshua F. Bullitt, in his seat as Chief Justice of Kentucky, under the notorious circumstances existing with regard to him, an outrage on all propriety and demands the notice of the public authorities, both Federal and State.

NIGHT SESSION

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge offered the following resolution, in regard to our relations with Great Britain, which resolution was laid on the table, viz:

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The preservation of the freedom, the independence, and the nationality of the United States, and the perpetuation of their union, security, and prosperity—great as these objects of desire and effort are—is not all that mankind demands of this Great Republic, nor all that its people demand of their public servants.

Beyond these, the dignity, the honor, the character, the glory of the nation, must be kept sacred and inviolate, in the presence of the whole world; and the greatest nations, are the last of all from whom insult, outrage, or deliberate injury can be endured.

The people of the United States, can conceive of nothing that can be a compensation for their national humiliation. They have already endured, from several foreign nations, during the progress of the present war, much that would not have been attempted, under other circumstances. The conduct of Great Britain especially, has been hardly short of a standing menace, but little less offensive and injurious than actual war. Our forbearance has been taken for weakness and timidity, and has produced only increased injustice and insolence on the part of others. Its continuance promises to us, only shame, and increased danger.

This Convention, therefore, met in the name of the loyal people of Kentucky, and representing in the present matter, as we believe—the profound and nearly unanimous sentiments of the whole body of American patriots, beseech the President and the Congress of the United States, to bear in mind, that the glory of the nation, as well as its life, is in their keeping, and that both are being maintained by a great people, by degrading nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

Col. Jackson then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of all loyal men in Kentucky are justly due, and are hereby rendered to the Hon. Green Clay Smith, Hon. Lucien Anderson and Hon. W. H. Randall, for their truly patriotic efforts in the Union cause, and that their past official conduct as members of Congress is hereby fully approved.

Judge Williams offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Hon. Walter C. Whitaker, in the manner of his meeting, has fairly won, and ought to have conferred upon him a Major Generalship of Volun-

teers, and that we hereby urge upon the President, such a recognition of his distinguished services.

Capt. James M. Fidler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby given to the "Louisville Union Press," "The Frankfort Commonwealth," "The Lexington Herald," "The Saturday American," for the able manner in which they have advocated the principles of the Union party and for the support which they have given to the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and maintain the integrity of the nation, and that we recommend the papers named to the support of the loyal men of the State.

The Delegates from the 9th Cong. Dist. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the President of the United States, that Gen. S. C. Burbridge, as a reward for his gallant services in the field, and for his able administration of the affairs of this Military District, be appointed a Brigadier General in the Regular Army of the United States.

Hon. Geo. M. Thomas offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the present Legislature to make suitable and ample provision for the families of the soldiers now in the field, and the families of such as have been killed, or died in the service of their country.

The following are the names of the Congressional committee selected by the delegates of the 6th Congressional District, viz: H. Cummings, Covington; Thos. Reed, Covington; D. B. Miller, Covington; E. W. Hawkins, Newport; W. W. Trimble, Cythiana; R. J. Hughes, Brooksville; Jas. Calvert, Burlington.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

W. C. GOODLOE, President.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Secretary.

A. H. RANSOM, Secretary.

LIST OF DELEGATES

FIRST DISTRICT.

Graves County—R. K. Williams, E. W. Smith, J. D. Landrum.

Marshall—W. T. Chiles.

McCracken—J. J. Burchett.

Ballard—T. W. Harp.

Livingston—Thomas Lindley.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ben. F. Bristow, Major W. R. Kinney.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Legion—Geo. D. Blakey.

Todd—Henry Lowry.

Barron—Jos. H. Glover.

Hart—John H. King.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Marion—Jas. M. Fiddler, Joseph Odell.

Shelby—Winn Gunn, I. S. Todd, T. O. Shackelford, Daniel Folk, Jas. W. Zaring.

Jas. R. Miller, Watt O. Daniel.

Adair—Wm. J. Watson.

Washington—John Smith, Saml. E. Montgomery.

Anderson—John L. McGinnis, Joseph H. Hickman.

Hardin—James Hills.

Butler—R. S. Congrove.

Meade—Judge Stuart.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson County—Dr. T. S. Bell, J. W. Calvert, Wm. F. Thomasson, A. J. Ballard.

Edgar Needham, Robert F. Baird, Pat. O. Hawes, George F. Barth, Wm. Manly, Wm. A. Merriweather, Wm. Krippenstabel, Col. Thos. B. Farleigh.

Owen—Col. A. W. Holman.

Henry—H. Suddath, A. Dupuy, H. M. Buckley, P. B. Martin, John Brewer, H. Thompson, J. H. White, Jas. M. Calloway, Thos. Pearce.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Kenton County—Green Clay Smith, Harvey Myers, H. Cummings, A. H. Herrod, D. B. Miller, Thos. Reed, Chris. Beam, J. C. Savers, A. H. Ransom, Thos. S. Dempsey, Thos. Bagley, W. H. Glore, J. H. Bogart, B. F. Sanford, W. S. Ellis, C. A. Preston, James L. Henderson.

Carroll—Wm. Sams, R. H. V. Jett, Jno. G. Hefeker, Capt. A. W. Jett.

Trimble—Silas Gatewood.

Campbell—J. P. Jackson, E. W. Hawkins, Jacob Hawthorn, J. R. Reasoner, D. L. Clephane, R. T. Baker, Cyrus Campbell.

Bracken—J. J. Bradford, Abraham Baker, John D. Gregg, Wm. A. Pepper, Samuel B. Hanson.

Boone—J. W. Calvert.

Grant—W. S. Rankin.

Gallatin—Dr. H. Farris.

Pendleton—James Wilson, Richard Mann, Charles Hurd, Thomas Readwell, Wm. P. Jones.

Harrison—George Morrison, N. L. Hume, S. B. Curran, F. E. Stone, J. W. Sichter, Jno. W. Adams.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Fayette County—D. S. Goodloe, Hiram Shaw, J. F. Miller, S. S. Goodloe, W. O. Goodloe, J. W. Lee, Jas. Sullivan, Joseph Frazer, S. T. Hays, C. T. Worley, E. J. Conley, O. M. Adams, G. W. Lewis, J. B. Lewis, P. B. Hunt, C. D. Carr, W. C. Goodloe, J. L. B. Alberti, C. W. Castleman, J. W. Cassill, G. W. Norton, P. Scott, Wm. B. Orr, W. Cassius Goodloe, R. Vance, Captain F. D. Fitch.

Mercer—E. Gabbert, J. G. Kyle, J. L. Smedley, Morgan Vance.

Clarke—Chas. Eginton, J. H. G. Bush, Dr. C. Chase, A. G. Bush, H. G. Poston, A. Baxter, W. C. Simpson, J. M. Ogden, J. B. Foster.

Woodford—W. J. Steele, M. B. Gratz, C. Alexander, B. Craig, R. C. Graves, J. B. Scarce, Jas. Alexander.

Boyle—W. Harlan, Wm. Goodloe, Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge.

Lincob—J. W. Shelby, J. H. Bridgewater, W. B. Berry, John Bridgewater, J. C. Cooper, Moses Ward, Rich. Robinson.

Scott—Samuel Thompson, Milton Stevenson.

Bourbon—W. S. Moore, J. A. Prall, A. L. Thompson, O. H. Burbridge, R. S. Hendler son.

Nicholas—A. W. Blain, J. W. Campbell, J. H. Sealey, J. W. H. Brain, J. G. Blain, Jessamine—Tucker Woodson, G. S. Broth er, J. C. Randall, J. O. Hervey, B. F. Cook, Judge Woodward, James M. McMurtry, John Headley, Geo. Lipscomb, Walter Hardie.

Anderson—B. D. Boston, B. S. Myers, Jas. O. Donald, Wm. Neal, Van Royalty.

Franklin—A. C. Keenon, John M. Brown, John L. Scott, Col. A. G. Hodges, Wm. A. Gaines, Wm. H. Gray, Jas. M. Todd, Dr. J. G. Roberts, J. B. Lampton, Sam. McDaniel.

Sam. Clay, Hillery Bedford, John T. Gray, J. D. Pollard, John J. Roberts, Hiram Berry, S. D. Morris, Henry J. Shoets, William Craik, Nat. Cook, J. J. Quinn, James Duvall, P. H. Mayhall, H. M. H. Taylor, Milton Simmons, James R. Watson, C. M. Simmons, Henry E. Thomas, Samuel Bristow, Geo. T. Hodges, James J. Miller, Wm. Poindexter, San. Goin, J. W. Simmons, R. A. Simmons, John Hendricks, Daniel Smith, John N. Crutcher, N. Cook, Jas. Tate, H. G. Banta.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wm. B. Anderson, Green Adams, Jas. H. Tinsley, Jas. W. Davis, Milton E. White, Hiram A. Powell, Robert Boyd, A. J. Hurd, M. J. Cook, M. E. Ingram, Isaac N. Cardwell, H. C. Lilly, R. E. Jameson, T. C. Reed, R. M. Robinson, E. H. Burnside, Charles J. Spillman, Geo. Denny, M. L. Rice, Alex. E. Adams, T. P. Cardwell, Cyrenus Wait, Sam. Burnett, Wm. Harris, Newland Jones, John G. Fee, Willard Davis, C. F. Bodman, Jas. Bennett, James W. Caperton, W. L. Neale, John Bennett, G. E. Billingsley, E. J. Shackelford, Andrew H. Clark, Garrard Elkin.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Boyd County—John D. Mims, R. D. Callahan. Carter—Sebastian Effort. Lewis—Col. Linus M. Clark, George M. Thomas, Socrates Holbrook. Mason—F. T. Hord, T. C. Campbell, D. E. Roberts, F. H. Bierbower, W. H. Black, Chaplain 23d Reg. Ky. Inf. Pike—Hugh Johnson. Magoffin—E. Patrick. Greenup—W. C. Grier. Letcher—Capt. Alex. E. Adams. Montgomery—John J. Anderson.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

This body reassembled at the Capitol, on Wednesday, January 4, according to adjournment. The Senate was organized by the election of John B. Bruner, of Breckinridge county, as speaker, pro tem, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Jacob. John W. Pruett, Jr., was elected Sergeant-at-Arms in the place of his father, Jno. W. Pruett, deceased. Mr. Prall, of Bourbon county, offered a resolution in which strong grounds are taken in favor of ridding the State of slavery, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of Kentucky in Congress to vote for the Constitutional amendments abolishing slavery in the United States.

Mr. Granger, of Louisville, offered resolutions of respect to the memory of Gibson Mallory, late Senator from Jefferson county. After appropriate remarks from several of the Senators, the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Cleveland, of Bracken county, offered a joint resolution, fixing Wednesday, January 11th, as the day for the election of United States Senator, which was adopted.

The House was called to order by the Speaker, Harrison Taylor, of Mason county. Only forty-nine members answered to their names, and there being no quorum present, the House was adjourned until Thursday, at 10 o'clock. On Thursday a quorum being present, the House proceeded to business. Mr. Kinney, of Henderson county, offered resolutions with regard to slavery similar to those offered by Mr. Prall in the Senate.

A bill in the orders of the day, disfranchising all those who have fled from the State to avoid military duty, was taken up and recomitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. Both Houses adjourned till today, at 11 o'clock, at which time the Governor's Message was sent in.

THEATER.

Metropolitan Hall was opened Monday night by H. A. Weaver Manager, with a full company. Miss Rachel Johnson, one of the most beautiful, and certainly one of the most talented artists now on the stage, is the star regnant. We are aware that now-a-days it is the rule to praise indiscriminately, but we simply give expression to our sincere conviction when we say, that there are but few actresses who have power to thrill an audience by their impersonations like Miss Johnson. All of her renditions are chaste, life-like, elegant portraiture, and the audience feel the mighty power of that genius whose brightness flashes forth so frequently. She is a native of Kentucky, and we love our old State more than ever for giving to the world so fair and talented a daughter. She is admirably supported by the distinguished young tragedian, B. Macauley. The press and other competent judges award to Mr. M. great praise, and we know that he is eminently deserving of all the flattering notices made of him. Last winter, he achieved a gratifying success in Lexington and this city, and more recently, he has won new laurels by his delineations at Pike's Opera House, where he is engaged as leading actor. It is seldom indeed that our citizens have had such an opportunity of witnessing the performances of actors possessing dramatic talent of such a high order, and we urge all to attend without fail.

We understand that it is the intention of our citizens to tender Miss Johnson a complimentary benefit, and we hope that the occasion will be a worthy tribute to the genius of the lady.

Hood and his Performances.

Now that Hood's army has been so reduced, that like the command of Pemberton, it is of the things that were, it may not be inappropriate to give our readers a summary of what the rebel leader has done, since assuming command of the department of the Tennessee. During the whole of Johnston's retrograde movement, Hood protested against the policy adopted by his superior, and declared that all that was needed to beat Sherman, was to fight him. Of his own personal courage, and readiness to incur all the dangers of a battle, there was no question, but of his ability to successfully lead an army, many grave doubts were entertained, by rebels themselves, and these have, doubtless, now become fixed convictions.

When Johnston had reached Atlanta in his backward march, the contest between the two policies culminated. Jeff. Davis visited the place, and heard the stories, suggestions, and complaints, of all parties, and finally superceded Johnston with Hood, who had been the leader in the bold policy, and who had declared that Atlanta could be readily

held. Within three days after assuming command, he fought his first battle, by taking the offensive. Johnston had not dared to resist his advance; Hood hurled his columns upon our lines, determined, if possible, to break them; and in this assault he was most terribly beaten. Not discouraged, he renewed the assault on the 22d, and suffered another terrible defeat; and finally satisfied himself of the fruitlessness of the attempt to drive Sherman, on the 25th, after losing some 6,000 more of his men. A moderate estimate of his losses, in these three engagements, was 20,000, and they probably far exceeded these figures.

These assaults upon our lines were just what Sherman wanted. The rebel army was so weakened that it would require but one bold stroke to take Atlanta; and though the time could not have been long delayed, Hood, by his foolish policy, hastened it. Determined to cut Sherman's communications, he sent his cavalry under Wheeler, to the railroad between here and Chattanooga, thereby leaving the coast clear for Sherman, who at once cut loose and captured Atlanta. Here, again, his policy served our cause. Next, as a precursor of his "grand invasion," he sent Forrest into Tennessee, which caused Sherman to send several divisions of infantry to the north, to protect his communications, and these just got here, and in position in time to prevent Hood from moving into Tennessee himself, and he was compelled to take up his quarters in Alabama, for a time. But for the warning given by Forrest, these men would not have been here to resist, and Hood might have done some serious damage, by a sudden dash. In going into camps, preparatory to his projected invasion, too, he showed an unusual want of discretion. He left hundreds of miles between himself and Sherman, and the latter moved quietly off to Savannah, while the threatening attitude of Hood was such as to give Thomas full warning to be on his guard, and collect in scattered garrisons, or make the necessary preparations to collect them, when it became necessary to do so.

When the rebel army commenced its last northern march, Hood could not see that Thomas was falling back to draw his adversary on; and he therefore rushed after the retreating army, as if no resistance was possible; yet while he vigorously pressed us, he always failed to see the appropriate time to strike. At Spring Hill, our forces were not fully concentrated, and Hood failed to take advantage of it; at Franklin, our men were prepared for resistance, and the rebel commander attacked Schofield, and was badly beaten.

It is impossible that Hood could have taken Nashville under any circumstances; but if it was his intention to try—and it was—the time for the assault was when our troops, wearied with marches, had just arrived, and before they had fairly got into position; but Hood did not attack them. Hood, despairing of taking the city, ordered a retreat; but when? Not till Thursday morning, when it was impossible for him to get away, as Thomas was pressing him closely. He might have escaped on Thursday night, but did not, and a loss of 6,000 more men followed.

Such are the main features of Hood's campaign, upon which the rebels, and particularly Jeff. Davis, based such high hopes. He has lost 40,000 men, at the least, since assuming command; and has not, to-day, of all arms, 20,000 left.

We heard a brave officer, on going into battle, the other day, remark that he hoped Hood would not get killed, as he was the very man to use up the rebel army; and no close observer but will agree with him on that subject.—Nashville Union.

An editor, having read in another paper that there is tobacco, which, if a man smokes or chews, will make him forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5, 1865. CASES DECIDED. Warren v. Willis' ad'rs, Franklin; affirmed. Baker v. Grundy's h'rs, Hopkins; affirmed. Berry v. Guthrie, Carroll; affirmed. Cox v. Winston, Kenton; reversed. Dugan v. Dugan, Davies; reversed. Burgess v. Burgess, Davies; reversed. Wren v. Neal, Hart; appeal dismissed motion of appellant.

Grand Free Hop.

The friends of the Capital Hotel are respectfully invited to attend a Grand Hop at the hotel, on Friday evening next, January 6, from 8 to 12 o'clock. Jan. 2, 1865-2t.

FOR HIRE.

NEGRO boys for hire. Inquire of MRS. L. HIRNDON. Jan. 6, 1865-3t.

City Election.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, December 6, 1864. Ordered, That an election for eight Councilmen for the city of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held at the Council Room in said city, on the first Saturday in January next, and that J. P. Swigert and J. R. Watson, be judges to superintend said election; also, that at the same time and place an election be held for City Attorney. By order of the Board, G. W. GWIN, Mayor. J. W. BATHURST, C. O. F. Attest: Dec. 10-swtc.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Capital Hotel, whilst I had charge of it, will present them for settlement. A. G. CAMMACK. Jan. 2, 1865-3t.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of Assessments, and special Income Lists conformable to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," have been returned to me, as Collector for the Fifth Collection District of Kentucky, for the County of Franklin. The Taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable. Parties concerned are hereby notified that I will be present in person or by deputy, at the office of John L. Scott, Esq., Frankfort, Ky., on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Jan., '65, to receive the Taxes and issue Licenses to those parties required to procure the same; and that all persons who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes so assessed upon them, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Upon Income the penalty is five per centum. WILLARD DAVIS, Collector Fifth District of Kentucky. A. G. BUSH, D. C. RICHMOND, KY., Dec. 22d, 1864. Internal Revenue Stamps furnished to those desiring them, by the Collector. Dec. 28, 1864-td.

